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NOTES UPON MARYLAND BRYOPHYTES AND ON TWO MOSSES FROM VIRGINIA.

EDWARD B. CHAMBERLAIN.

During the past year there have come to me for determination several packages of bryophytes which were collected at Plummer's Island, Maryland. This island is situated in the Potomac river, about nine miles from Washington, D. C., and has been leased by the Washington Biologist's Field Club, which is now engaged upon a preliminary survey of the plant and animal life found thereon. Thus far but little systematic collecting has been made among the mosses and hepatics, and most of the specimens belong to the common species. The following, however, seem to be of sufficient interest to warrant special mention. Only one is reported in the "Guide to the Flora of Washington and Vicinity," by L. F. Ward (1881), which, as far as I know, is the last local flora including the bryophytes of this region.

Specimens of all the species mentioned are in my own herbarium and in that of Mr. E. L. Morris. Eventually, duplicates will be placed in the National Herbarium. I have to thank Dr. A. W. Evans for assistance in determining the Ricciaceae.

Aphanorrhagma serratum Sull. A few patches of this moss were found last fall by Mr. E. L. Morris and myself upon the mud-flats exposed by the low stage of the Potomac river. A small amount was collected also upon the adjacent Maryland shore, and on the Virginia shore opposite.

Ephemerum serratum (Schreb.) Hampe. A few plants of this moss were found intermingled with the *Aphanorrhagma*, at the southern end of the island. Probably the minute size of the plants renders them often overlooked, for, while it is said to be common, it is but rarely reported.

Grimmia campestris Burchell (*G. leucophaea* Grev.). Abundant upon bare ledges, but apparently always sterile. A few miles further up the river, at Great Falls, Maryland, the same species is even more abundant and occasionally fertile.

Thelia Lescurii Sulliv. On sandy ground in dry situations and abundantly fruited.

Riccia crystallina Schwein. This species, together with *R. Sullivantii* Austin, grew upon the wet bare mud of the river bank. Dr. Evans writes that *R. crystallina*, though widely distributed, is but rarely collected in the United States. Both species were in fruit.

Ricciocarpus natans (L.) Corda. The terrestrial form known as *Riccia lutescens* Schwein., grew quite commonly with the *Riccias* mentioned above, being very conspicuous because of its large green crinkled thalli, often more than an inch in diameter. As *Riccia lutescens*, it is reported in Ward's

List, mentioned above, and in the National Herbarium there are specimens collected at Rosslyn, Va., by Prof. F. V. Coville in 1889. This station is but a short distance from Plummer's Island. There is also a packet in the National Museum labelled *Riccia lutescens*, collected by Mr. Rudolph Oldberg in Rock Creek Park, but from a hasty examination of the specimens, which are scanty and broken, appear to be rather some form of *R. Sullivantii*.

NOTES ON TWO MOSSES FROM VIRGINIA.

To those interested in the ranges of North American mosses, the following stations, which have recently come to my notice, may be of value. Both mosses were collected by Mr. W. R. Maxon, in Fairfax Co., Virginia, opposite Cabin John, Maryland, about six miles above Washington. Specimens are in the National Herbarium and in my own collection.

Mnium stellare Reich. The only report of this species from this vicinity, which has come to my knowledge, is that in Ward's "Flora of Washington and Vicinity," where no data whatsoever are given. The basis of this report is probably two specimens in the National Museum, collected by Mr. Rudolph Oldberg, at "Rock Creek, near Washington," since the bryophytes of Mr. Ward's Flora were practically reprinted from a list prepared by Mr. Oldberg for the "Flora Columbiana." The moss is northern in its general range, the nearest stations of which I have record being Philadelphia and Chester, Pennsylvania, reported by Dr. Small in the "Catalogue of the Bryophyta and Pteridophyta Found in Pennsylvania." The Washington stations may represent the extreme southern range in the coastal plain.

Anomodon minor (Beauv.) Fuern. This species is not listed in Ward's Flora, and I have not succeeded in finding any reports of its occurrence in this vicinity. In the National Herbarium, however, there is a specimen from Rock Creek Park, collected in 1892 by Prof. J. M. Holzinger. Lesquereux and James in the Manual remark, "in the Middle States, common." Its range seems to be much more extensive, since in my own herbarium there are specimens from Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Ohio and Minnesota, while in the National Herbarium there are also specimens from Ottawa and Ontario, Canada; Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Virginia.

Washington, D. C.

NOTES ON LUZON MOSSES.

R. S. WILLIAMS.

In walking about Manila one is rather surprised at the scarcity of mosses. The walls of the old city are well covered in places with numerous shrubs, herbs, grasses and some ferns, yet I have only observed a single species of moss on either walls or tree trunks, while the ground everywhere seems absolutely free of them. This one moss is apparently a small *Barbula* that rarely fruits.

Across Manila Bay, along the Lamao river, and up that stream to the summit of Mt. Mariveles, a region I spent some months in, a fairly good collecting ground for these plants may be found. Bushes and small trees grow